

"Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening. With which is incorporated The

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1879.

Established February.

AGENTS-FOR THE CHINA MAIL. LONDON :- F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lune. Lombard Street. GRORGE STREET &

Vol. XXXV. No. 5069.

Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUBL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall

PARIS AND EUROPE:-LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris. NEW YORK:-Andrew Wind, 133, Natrau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND :-GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports

generally :- Bran & BLACK, San Fran-SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:-SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. Heinszen & Co. Manila.

CHINA: - Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foothers, Hades & Co. Shanghai. LAME, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH. Yokohama, LANE, CRAW-FORD & Co.

### Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND,......1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman-W. H. FORBES, Esq. Deputy Chairman-Hon. W. Keswick. E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Wilhelm Reiners, H. L. DALBYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. H. Hoppivs, Esq. A. Molver, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGEB. Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER.

Shanghai, ..... Ewen Cameron, Esq. LONDON BANKERS .- London and County Bank.

### HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED.

N Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 percent, per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits :\_\_\_

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. 4 per cent, ,, ,, 5 per cent. ,, ,,

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities. and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON. Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

# NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foo-CHOW will be CLOSED and WITH-DRAWN from Let July next. OURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with Interest to Date, or trans-

ferred to this Branch at the Kuchange of the Day at the option of Constituents. GEO. O. SCOTT.

p. Manager. Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS. (Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

DEC UNISED by the International 1 C VVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000. RESERVE FUND...... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE-14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at: Bourson, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, Honokong, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, LYONS, CALCUTTA. HANKOW, SHANGHAI. NANTES. FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits or all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business. E. G. VOUILLEMONT,

Manager, Shanghai. Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

TO ATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum. Current Accounts kept on Terms which

> may be learnt on application. GEO, O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation.

**觐六月十年九十七百八千一葵** 

Bank .

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£1,500,000.

Hongkong, September 4, 1879. CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK

OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS :-For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum. 4 per cent. ,, ,, 2 per cent. ,, ,,

H. H. NELSON, Manager. Hongkong, May 81, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUS-TRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,....£800 000. RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000. Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK. THE

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkone grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Piece VELVETS, in Black and all new Colors. Banking and Exchange Business.

Kates of Interest Allowed on De-

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 8 per cent. per annum. 4 per cent. 5 per cent.

# Entertainment.

NOTICE.

- OOM PANY,

Will arrive by S.S. Orestes on or about 8th October.

Business Manager ..... Mr GEO. NORVILLE. FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY

Manager......Mr John Jack.

JOHN JACK'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.

First appearance of the beautiful and wonderfully versatile Actress and Vocalist MISS ANNIE FIRMIN and the Popular Comedian

MR JOHN JACK, Who have been honoured with Distinguished and Crowded Houses in America New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, and throughout India, supported by the following Artistes from the PRINCIPAL LONDON

MISS EMILY BLAIN, | MR G. CROFTON, MR H. BROOKES, MRS NORVILLE, MR GEO. NORVILLE, LITTLE MISS MAY,

MISS MINNIE NORDT, (Solo Pigniste). ME FRANK STUART, Who will appear in their most perfect and complete representation of BYRON'S WORLD RENOWNED COMEDY,

in Three Acts, entitled OUR BOYS. Hongkong, September 29, 1879.

# Notices of Firms.

NOTIOE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMMERT, ATRINSON & Co., Feddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS intrusted for SALE will b fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE. G. R. LAMMERT. Hongkong, July I, 1879

NOTICE. THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of

on the 23rd Feptember A.C. Mr C. STIEBEL is authorized to Sign our Firm.

REISS & Co., Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohanga. Hongkong, October 8, 1879,

For Sale.

ARRIVALS. EX

NPAREIL KEROSINE OIL (Certified 150° Fire Test). The New Students' READING LAMPS for Nonpareil Kerosine, (are perfectly Safe and give a Light equal to, but more mellow than Gas).

AMERICAN FLOOR OIL CLOTH in New Patterns.

LIGNUM, the New Floor-Cloth for Halls and surrounding Billiard Tables. Royal IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS. COLT'S POCKET DERRINGER PISTOLS.

AMERICAN DINING-ROOM CHAIRS. PERAMBULATORS. RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS. BRIDLES. GARDENING TOOLS.

HORSE CLIPPERS. CUMSHAW TEA. TODDY KETTLES. RUG STRAPS. LAWN TENNIS SETS. PAINT BOXES. PENKNIVES. RAZORS. SCISSORS.

SPONGES. PLAYING CARDS. PERFUMERY. CHUBB'S CASH BOXES. New MEERSCHAUMS. Well-Seasoned MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS. UNDERSHIRTS and ASSORTED HOSIERY.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER and LAWN GRASS SEEDS. New SCARFS, TIES, BRACES, &c. WALKING STICKS and UMBRELLAS. GOLDEN GATE BAKER'S EXTRA FLOUR.

Fresh HAMS and CHEESE. New HATS. COIR DOOR MATS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, October 1, 1879.

# ROSE AND COMPANY,

& 33, QUEEN'S ROAD. TTAVE Received per French and English MAILS, GLENEARN, &c., &c., &c., Their New GOODS for the SEASON, Comprising:-

BLACK SILKS. COLORED SILKS. BLACK SATINS. COLORED SATINS. BLACK CASHMERES. BLACK ALPACAS. Colored FRENCH MERINOS in all the New Shades.

The New ATT LEA CLOTH, &c., &c. The New CRETONNES. Toilet COVERS. Toilet QUILTS, Turkish TOWELS, &c., &c. The New "BRILLIANT" LADIES' HOSE in PINES, SEYS, NAVYS, and CARDINALS

and in all Sizes. CHILDREN'S SOCKS in greaty variety. PARIS KID GLOVES in 2, 4 and 6 Buttons. Black and Colored SILK GLOVES in 2 and 4 Buttons.

New Millinery SILKS, LACES, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, &c., &c. The Latest Novelties in LISSE and MUSLIN PLAITINGS. Gentlemen's New Designs in COLLARS and CUFFS. SHIRTS with and without Collars attached.

UNDER-VESTS and PANTS.

All the new Styles in TIES, SCARVES, &c., &c. Gentlemen's Russian Calf and Kid GLOVES. Silk SOCKS. Cotton, Merino and Cashmere SOCKS in the Latest Designs. SOAPS and PERFUMERY.

Black FELT HATS. Ladies' and Gentlemen's UMBRELLAS, in all the Latest Novelties. Children's BOOTS and SHOES, in Great Variety. The New FRINGES as now worn. BRAIDS and TRIMMINGS of every Description. MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.

## TOHN JACK'S CELEBRATED NOTE the Address-ROSE AND COMPANY, 31 & 33. QUEEN'S ROAD;

(Formerly next Door to the Hongkong Hotel). Hongkong, October 4, 1879.

# intimations.

HONGKONG RACE FUND.

THE Annual General MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS to the above FUND will be Held at the CLUB House, on TUESDAY, the Seventh of October, 1879, at 4 o'Clock p.m.

A. COXON, For the Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, September 39, 1879.

LOST OR MISLAID. OHIT BOOK belonging to the Under-A signed. It bears the Name and Address on its first page, and contains entries

dating from 1874 Kindly return it to H. M. BLANCHARD. Hongkong, October 2, 1879.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS. W. B. SPRATT & Co. have lately added an Extensive MACRINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these Docks. The DIMENSIONS of the DOCK are: -460

Feet, on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Ordinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 242 Ft. Office, 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, October 4, 1879.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

OODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at 11th Instant, will have immediate despatch Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire Godowns to be let. MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879. WANTED.

INGAGEMENT by a GENTLEMAN accustomed to MIXED BUSINESS, pos-Mr C. BRAUN in our Firm, CEASED sessing a thorough knowledge of Drug Trade, Liquors, Oilman Stores, Heavy Goods, &c.-4 years experience in the East. Good refere ces. Age 26. Address-JOHN T, NEWTON, Medical Hall, Columbo. September 30, 1879.

# For Sale.

FOR SALE. MHÉOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

awarded the GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION. DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX: Quarts......\$17 per Case of 1 doz. Pints......\$18 ,,

MEYER & Co., Agents. Hongkong, August 21, 1879.

FOR SALE.

TULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE. in Quarts and Pints. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship THOMSON, Commander, expected here on or about the for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 4, 1879.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIGGO. The Steamship shortly expected, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkoug, October 4, 1879.

The Steamship

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1845.

Steamers. FOR AMOY, TAMSUI & TAIWANFOO.

 $^{\prime\prime\prime}$   $ALBAY.^{\prime\prime}$ Capt. F. Ashton, will be despected for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 7th Inst., at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, October 2, 1879.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIGGO. The Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE," expected here on or about the 10th Instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMŞON, BELL & Co.,

Agents. Hongkong, October 4, 1879.

FOR HOIHOW AND PAKHOL The Steamship Capt. Conner, shortly due, will have immediate despatch

for the above Ports. For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkon, October 4, 1879. OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY. (Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSZE.)

The Company's Steamship "ORESTES," Captain J. K. WEDSTER, will be despatched on or about the 9th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879. FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN,

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer · · MENMUIR" will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 9th October, at Noon.

GIBB. LIVINGSTON & Co. Agents.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, September 16, 1879. OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. The Company's Steamship Captain R. F. Scale, will be despatched on or about

the 13th Proximo. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 20, 1879. OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S.

> COMPANY. NOTHE.

The Steamship "OOEANIO," Captain J. METCALFE, will be despatched hence for LONDON via STEZ UANAL on or about

October 20th, 1879. FIRST-CLASS PARS to LONDON, \$300. For Freight or Passage, apply to the AGENCY of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent. Hongkong, August 22, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR LONDON FIA SUEZ CANAL. The Company's Steamship Capt. R. J. Beown, will be

despatched on or about the 23rd Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,

Hongkong, October 1, 1879.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGA-TION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports,

TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI-The Company's Steamer H. WEBBER, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 25th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, October 1, 1879,

Shipping,

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 British Bark "GLAMORGANSHIRE," ANGEAR, Master, will load ANGEAR, Master, will load here for the above Port, and

will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

YOGEL & Co.

Hougkong, September 25, 1879. FOR HAMBURG. The A 1 German Bark

" GANS," LE MOULT, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hougkong, September 25, 1879. FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Ship

RUSSELL & Co.

RUSSELL & Co.

Capt. DUNHAM, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

Hongkong, September 19, 1879. FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Bark "EXCELSIOR."

Captain Eppy, will load here

for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

Hongkong, September 19, 1879. FOR HAMBURG. The A 1 German Bark "TRITON," KALLSEN, Master, will load bere for the above Port, and

will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL'& Co.

Hongkong, September 3, 1879. FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Bark "TOO WOOMBA,"

KIRKPATRICK, Master, will load here for the above Port, "TOO WOOMBA,"

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

and will have quick despatch.

Hongkong, September 3, 1879. FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Bark

"JAS. A. BORLAND,"

KENT, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879. FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark W. A. WOODWARD, Master, will "ADELAIDE NORRIS," load here for the above Port,

and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, August 20, 1879. FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American Bark "ANTIOOH," A. WEEKS, Master, will load

here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, August 20, 1879. FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Bark "F. P. LITCHFIELD," Captain Spanding, will load here for the above Port, and

will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 8, 1879. FOR LONDON. The 3/3 L.I.I. Russian Bark

J. Ross, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hougkong, July 26, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG. The A 1 British Bark "EDWARD BARROW" RICH, Master, will load here for above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, July 21, 1879.

### Butices to Consignees.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Moray having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, October 3, 1879.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Arratoon, Apear, Capt. A. B. MACTAVISH, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

D. SASSOON, SONS & Co., Hongkong, October 2, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

> S. S. YANGTSE. NOTICE.

MONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S Indus, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby Informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-Morrow, the 1st Oct., at 10 a.m., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Tues-DAY, the 7th October, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

> G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hougkong, September 30, 1879.

### To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Spanish Steamer "GRAVINA," Captain Echevaria, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 8th Inst., at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co. Hongkong, October 6, 1879.

FOR SHANGHAI, WLADIWOSTOCK AND NICOLAJEFSK.

The Russian Steamship  $GRAND\ DUC\ CONSTANTIN$ Capt. REBIKOFF, will have immediate despatch for the above

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 6, 1879.



# TREASURY BILLS.

MENDERS of SPECIE, Mexican Dollars current in this Colony, weighing 7.1.7, in exchange for BILLS, drawn at 10 days' sight, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, will be RE-OEIVED by the TREASURER until 12 Noon, WEDNESDAY, the 8th Instant.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount required, and the Amount for which each Bill should be drawn; but no Bills will be issued for sums below £1,000.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, in Sealed Covers, addressed to "The Treasurer," and endorsed "Tenders for Treasury Bills." The right to accept, or reject, any or all the Tenders is reserved.

J. MUSKETT, Captain, Treasurer.

Treasury Office, Commissariat Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 6th Oct., 1879.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB. AQUATIC SPORTS.

NIEMBERS are Reminded that the above Sports take place on TUESDAY. and WEDNESDAY Next, October 7th and

Competition will commence at 4 p.m. on Each Day.

L. B. FRIEND, Liout. R.E., Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, October 6, 1879.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

TENTH RETURN of CAPITAL Edward Barrow, for Hamburg. At the Rate of TWO TAELS per | Patterdale, for Singapore, &c. SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of | Werra, for Manila. Record on 13th October, Payable at Jacobine, for Chefoo. the Office of the Liquidators, on MON- Yottung, for Swatow.

DAY, 20th October. Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 20th July, inclusive. By Order,

RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators. Shanghai, October 1, 1879.

### To-days Advertisements.

MENDERS for the REPAIRS of the German Bark GUSTAV, Captain RABEN, will be Received at the Office of the Undersigned till TO-MORROW (TUES-DAY), the 7th Instant, at 10 a.m.

For Particulars, apply on BOARD, or to SLEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 6, 1879.

NOTICE.

TIHE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr JOHN FAIRBAIRN in our Firm here and in Yokohama, Crased on the 31st March, 1879.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, October 6, 1879.

TO LET.

Large and very Commodious OFFICE. FIRST FLOUR, connected with PRIVATE ROOMS.

\_Apply to

SANDER & Co., Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, October 6, 1879.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

RUSSIAN STEAMSHIP GRAND DUC CONSTANTIN, Captain REBIKOFF, FROM HAMBURG AND PORTS OF CALL

MONSIGNEES of Cargo by the abovenamed Steamer are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. All Claims must be sent in to the Undersigned before THURSDAY, the 9th Instant, or they will not be recognised.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m. To DAY, the 6th Instant. A general average Bond has to be signed before delivery can be obtained.

Agents.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,

Hongkong, October 6, 1879.

### FOR SALE.

Portable 6-Horse Power VERTICAL STEAM ENGINE and BUILER, fitted with FEED PUMP and GOVERNORS, &c., Complete; io all its parts almost new.

A Powerful FIRE ENGINE, by Messrs HUNNAMAN & Co., Boston, with 40 Feet Suction and 100 Feet Delivery Hose, Brass Discharge PIPE, Nozzels, WRENCHES, HOSE SP NNERS, FIRE BUCKETS and BELL &c., Complete and Ready for use. This oc8 Engine will throw a 4" or 4" Stream of Water about 130 Feet.

A Set of WELL-BORING TOOLS, com- For BANGKOK. -

prising :-1 V-Pointed ROCK DRILL. 1 Flat Chisel-Shaped ROCK DRILL. 1 WORM AUGER.

1 SHELL ANGER, &c. 8 6-feet Lengths of 1" Square, WELL-BORING ROD, with Extra Stout MALE and FEMALE SCREWED JOINTS In Suit.

1 TILLER for Working Rods. A. MILLAR & Co., Plumbers, &c., Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, October 6, 1879.

# SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 4. Christian, German schooner, 250, Kossow, Shanghai Sept. 28, Beans.-WIELER & Co. Oct. 5, Namoa, British steamer, 862

Westoby, Foochow Oct. 1, Amoy 2, and Swatow 4, General.—Douglas Laprain &

Oct. 5, Grand Duc Constantin, Russian steamer, 461, N. kebikoff, Hamburg, and Singapore Sept. 27, General.—Siemssen &

Oct. 6, Kinngchow, British steamer, 156, A. N. Love, Hoihow Oct. 4, General .-KWOK ACHEONG. Oct. 6, Gravina, Spanish steamer, 397,

M. A. Echevaria, Manila Oct. 3, 6 p.m., General,—Remedios & Co. Oct. 6, China, German steamer, 648; J. Ackermann, Shanghal Oct. 3, General.-

Siemssen & Co. Oct. 6, Belle of Oregon, American barque, 1168, J. Merriman, Cardiff June 16, Coal.

-CAPTAIN. Oct. 6, Hopewell, British barque, 578, Longlois, Chefoo Sept. 24, General.— Oct. 6, Harrington, British barque, 572,

Allan Porter, Antwerp June 5, General.-Arnhold, Karberg & Co. Oct. 6, Pernambuco, British steamer, 643. Hyde, Saigon Oct. 1, General.— MELCHERS & Co.

# DEPARTURES.

Oct. 5, Kwangtung, for Coast Ports. 5. Ancong, for Shanghal, 5, Ningpo, for Shanghai. 5, Bua Pan, for Bangkok. 5, Atalania, for Canton. 6, Lota, for Whampoa. 6, Conquest, for Holhow. 6, Agnes Muir, for Hamburg.

# CLEARED.

PASSENGERS. ARRIVED.

Per Namoa, from Coast Ports, Mesars Hulse and M. Baptista, 1 European, and 180 Chinese. Per Gravina, from Manils, Mesers Emile

Joseph, and C. Bruno. Per Kiungchow, from Holhow, 80 Ohl-

Per China, from Shanghai, 20 Chinese.

Per Kwangtung, for Swatow, Messrs H.

Dickie, A. Gillanders, J. B. Alliott, R. Craig, and E. Wetton. Per Ancona, for Shanghai: from Hongkong, Mrs Bradley Smith, Mrs Drummond, and Mr E. A. Solomon; from Bombay, Mr

Isaac Joseph; from Singapore, Mr. Lee Keng Keat and servant. Per Ningpo, for Shanghai, Hon. J. J.

Per Yottung, for Swatow, 237 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS. The British steamer Kiungchow reports A strong monsoon with considerable sea throughout.

The Spanish steamer Gravina reports: S. S. Diamante in quarantine at Manila. The German steamer China reports: Left Shanghai on the 3rd Oct. at I a.m., arrived in Hongkong on the 6th at 1 p.m., had fine weather and fresh N.E. winds all

the passage. The British steamer Namea reports: Left Foochow Oct. 1st, Amoy 2nd, and Swatow 4th. Fresh N.E. winds and fine weather throughout. Passed a M. M. ateamer steering N.E. between Amoy and Swatow at 9 30 p.m. on the 2nd. Passed a P. and O. steamer steering N.E. off Chelang Point at 2 a.m. on the 5th lust. Foochow: H. M.S. Lapwing, S. S. Europe, and El Dorado. In Amoy: H.M.S. Mosquito, H.I.M.R.C. Ling Fing, S. S. Cheang Hock Kian, and Crusader. In Swatow: H. I.M.R.C. Fei-hoo and Sun-kee, and S. S. Newchwang.

The British barque Hopewell reports: Left Chefoo Sept. 24th with light northerly winds, on 26th to 29th strong southerly winds, since moderate N.N.E. and E.N.E. winds and fine weather to port. On 26th Sept., spoke German barque Magellan, bound North.

The British steamer Pernambuco reports: First two days moderate N.E. winds and fine weather, latter part of voyage strong monsoon with heavy rain squalls.

### POST OFFICE NOTICES. MAILS will close:

For AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAIWAN .-Per Albay, at 1.80 p.m., on Tuesday, the 7th inst.

For HOIHOW (AND PAKHOL)-Per Kiungchow, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 7th inst.

For SAIGON. -Per Olympia, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 7th inst., instead of as previously

TOWN.-Per Barque Hermann, at 11.30 a.m., on

Wednesday, the 8th inst. (8 cent

rates.) For MANILA. Per Gravina, at 4 80 p.m., on Wednesday, the 8th inst.

For HONOLULU via CANTON).— Per Hochung at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, the 8th inst.

PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN. SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c. -Per Menmuir, at 11 30 a.m., on Thuisday, the 9th October.

Per Rajanattiunuhar, at 5 p.m., on Thursday, the 9th inst.

### Quotations. Howarowa October 6

•	TYONGKONG, OCTOVER O.	
OPIUM	New Patna, cash \$560	_
. 99	Old , cash, 580	
<b>)</b> )	New Benaves, cash, 516;	
× ))	Old . cash. —	
31	New Malwa, credit, 715 a	7
12	Allowance Taels. —	
. 9)	Old Malwa, credit, 750	
7. 71	Allowance Taels, -	
	·	

Exchange. Bank, Wire,... ... 3/7# Demand, ... ... 3/8 3/8 30 days' sight, 4 months' sight, ... 3/82 Credits, 4 Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/8 India, Wire,... ... 220 demand, ... ... 2211 Shanghai, demand, ... ... 80 days' sight, ... 731 Gold Leaf, 99t fine ... ...

### Sovereigns, ... ... ... Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 56 % prem., sales. Union Ins. Society of O'ton, \$1,325, buyers. China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,375, sellers. North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1.125, buyers. Yangtsze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 725, buyers. Chinese Insurance Co., \$300, sales. H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$785, firm. China Fire Ins. Co., \$1972 nominal. H.K. & W. Dock Co., 15 % prem. H.K. C. M. S.-boat Co., \$11 prem, sellers. Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 11 China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 87 Hongkong Gas Co., \$70 Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65 China Sugar Refining Co., \$166 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal. of 1877, do. Temperature.

Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises. Queen's Road.)

Hongkong, October 6. 9 A.M... ... BAROMETER-4 P.M.... 30.070 THERMOMETER-9 A.M.... - 83 1 P.M... 4 P.M.... (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. Do. 1 P.M. 4 P.M. Maximum Do. Minimum over night 77

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW. Shipping.

Goods per Yangise undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges. 2 p.m.—Albay leaves for Amoy, &c.

Tenders for Repairs of Gustav, will be received on Board or Agents at 10 s.m. Auotion. Noon.-General Weekly Sale by Mr G.

R. Lammert, at his Sales Rooms

Tenders Close.

Meeting. 4 p.m.-Meeting of Subsoribers of the Hongkong Race Fund.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

### Established A.D. 1841. 聚 房 大

A. S. WATSON & Co., family & dispensing chemists WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, 1MPORTERS

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI-- sites, Toilet Requisites, English, AMBRICAN, AND FRENCH PATERT MEDICINES. MANUFACTURERS

Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters. The Manufactory is under direct and

continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.50 p.m.

# THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCT. 6, 1879.

Now that Chief Justice Sir John Smale has given his views upon the subject of so-called domestic slavery, we are in a better position to consider the general the celebrated decision on the Kwok Law of England." Upon this general Asing case which proved eight years ago | principle, as we have remarked in a preless shed lustre upon the man as well as | ("so called domestic slavery") and possimaintain the reputation of the higher very" as understood in England, as well right, according to the abstract, general principles of English Common Law. In endeavouring, however, to point out one or two difficulties in the way of carrying out the law as indicated by Sir John Smale, as well as a few considerations which modify the enormity of the system attacked, it need not be supposed that we are in league with slave owners or at enmity with personal freedom. As the judgment informs us, the Executive. under advice of "a former Attorney General," has previously acted on the assumption that, as the system domestic service now objected to had been almost if not altogether unchecked for many years past, it was unadvisable to take action now; and that he was not disposed to enforce the rights of a father right by sale. As it appears, even from the judgment itself, the main question for solution is the practical one of domestic slavery" a system of Slavery applying the law; and in coming to a according to the English law "for the ever attempted unless some reasonable deals with the Bremer-Elliott proclama-

applied. treatise on this subject by dividing could have been no custom of slavery in Slavery in Hongkong into two specific | Hongkong as now set up, for save a few As to the second system of bondage there | the date of the Ordinance expressly pro is no doubt whatever, and punishments hibiting slavery, there was no time for are provided in the local laws for such | such a custom to have grown up-and the history of the cases of which this religious rites, ceremonies and social judgment is the outcome, it appears that customs," which had existed for several a part in the abuses of this domestic present representatives of Western civili. We regret to learn that the death of goods, is naturally anxious to get at one | the proclamations referred to are governed of the roots of this crying evil, and there- by the words "pending Her Majesty's domestic slavery." A most impartial passage of the judgment is as follows:---

In one of the cases at these Sessions now before me, it was in evidence that Pao Chee Wan, a very respectable man in this colony, took the child three years ago in pledge for \$50 and she remained ever since the servant of Char Atsoi, one of the few respectable real first wives living in this colony, till she best the child, who ran away and then was kidnapped. I took the responsibility to direct the Acting Attorney-General to prosecute this man and his wife The responsibility rests on the Attorney General, and on him alone, as the law officer of the Crown, to institute and prosecute proper proceedings. I understand that this Chinese gentleman and lady have left the Colony; their absence is to be regretted, as it prevents the trial of a test case not unfavourable to those who contend that domestic slavery as it exists in Hongkong is an institution which ought not to be put down. In this case I consider the

service was really domestic, the wife being at its After admitting that no one now argues in favour of kidnapping for any purpose, or of the right to purchase or detain females for immoral purposes, the learned Judge continues

But it is said that what is called domestic

slavery, as it exists in Hongkong, is mild, and

and it is said to be the opinion of a gentleman of great experience in Chinese that as it exists here it is not contrary to the Christian religion. and that it is as general a fashion for Chinese ladies in Hongkong to purchose one or more girls to attend on them as it is for English ladies to hire lady's maids, and that the custom is so general that it would be highly impolitic, if not impossible, to put down the system. It may be that slavery as it exists in the houses of the better classes in Hongkong is mild and that custom among the better classes renders servitude to them a boon as long as it lasts. It is, I believe, an admitted duty that when the young girl grows up and becomes marriageable she is married, but then it is the custom that the husband buys her, and her master receives the price always paid for a wife whilst he has received the girl's services for simple maintenance, so that according to the marriageable excess in the price of the bride over the price he paid for the girl he is a gainer and the purchase of the child produces a good return. But the picture has another aspect; what ... if the master is brutal or the mistress jealous—becomes of the poor girl? Certain recent cases show that she is sold to become a prostitute here or at Singapore or in California, a fate often worse than death to the girl, at a highly remunerating price to the brute, the master. It seems to me that all slavery -domestic, agrarian, or for immoral purposes comes within one and the same category.

His Lordship deals with the points,

whether "so-called domestic slavery" is two proclamations (Bremer-Elliott) of 1841; whether slavery generally has ever been tolerated in Hongkong; whether custom can be said to have grown up in Hongkong which could have attained the force of law; and whether slavery is forbidden by Chinese law. These considerations we shall look into further on The principal dictum laid down by His Lordship's decision is in these words:-"I am clearly of opinion that slavery, bearings of the question. The lengthy however mild, however much consented judgment delivered this morning by His to by the slave himself or his parents, or Lordship is of the gravest importance, for however limited a period, is contrary and furnishes a fitting complement to to, that it is prohibited by the Common to be the death-knell of the Macao Coolie | vious article, is raised all the conditions Traffic. This present ruling will doubt- which tend to modify domestic service upon the judicial officer, will tend to | bly remove it from the category of "alajudicial offices wherever Englishmen as all the circumstances of an administragovern, and will be regarded as the tive nature which have led the Executive appropriate closing act of a career of to tolerate this system so long. Were honest and faithful work on the Colonial | it not for these difficulties, there would, Bench. So much of sincere sympathy we are convinced, have been but one For PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE can we express for the motives which unqualified opinion in favour of the bold have prompted Sir John Smale to throw action now taken by Sir John Smale. in his weighty influence on the side of It must be admitted that His Lordship suffering humanity; and doubtless, the appeals, in this aspect of the subject, to learned Judge's views are theortically one of the grandest principles of our Common Law; but had it not been for the existence of other insuperable difficulties. Sir John himself-after his lengthened experience of nineteen years as Attorney General and Chief Justicewould doubtless have long since taken action in this matter. While therefore appealing to the powerful anti-slavery associations at home, who are certain to The Chinese steamer Hochung, from Shand move the Parliament of England to action in this as in the kindred question in Cyprus, it is most desirable that the distinctions which exist between "socalled domestic slavery" in Hongkong and slavery as ordinarily understood in England, should be more or less satisfactorily explained. In a recent article we endeavoured to mark a few of these distinctive features; and we shall now 720 to recover his child when that same proceed to point out one or two ap father had voluntarily given up that | parently weak points in His Lordship's To settle this question, Is "so called

> sound conclusion upon this point it must | abolition of the Slave trade and for the be borne in mind that no legislation is abolition of Slavery," the Chief Justice ground exists for its being effectually tions and the customs therein secured to the Chinese inhabitants of this Colony. The learned Chief Justice begins his His Lo dship says:—"In 1841 there classes-"so-called domestic slavery and fishermen and cottagers the island was slavery for the purposes of prostitution." | uninhabited, and between 1841 and 1844, offences. The Judge therefore admits Slavery in every form having been that it is "so-called domestic slavery," by express law prohibited in 1845, no and also that there are many difficult | custom contrary to that law could, after points connected with its consideration. that date, grow up, because the thing In the absence of agrarian slavery on the | was by express law illegal." We are of Island, His Lordship estimates our slave opinion that this conclusion is based population at 10,000 souls; but whether | upon a misreading of the proclamations, these unfortunates belong to the first or las these documents promised to the second class, we are not informed. From Chinese the "free exercise of their members of Committee. kidnapping unfortunately plays too large | thousands of years-long before the system; and the Chief Justice, drawing sation had begun to exist—and not any an analogy between receivers of stolen custom which could have grown up on children and receivers of other stolen | this "dot in the ocean." It is true that fore strikes at the system of "so-called future pleasure"; but it might be argued that the subsequent general allegation that all the English Slave Laws could be enforced in Hongkong was not so significant a sign of Her Majesty's pleasure as is the policy of non-interference of thirty-five years. Again, the proclamation of 1845 does not define Slavery, nor does it appear that any publicity was ever given to the facts contained therein, while prominence has always been given to the principle that only those laws of England are in force here which are applicable to the circumstances of the Colony-the most recent official reminder of which occurred in Governor Hennessy's speech to the Deputation on the question of Sunday Observance, delivered but a few months ago.

Another position assumed by His Lordship is not so strong as the case demands. We mean the authority claimed from the penal law of China. We desire to approach this point, however, with no dogmatic assertions, because what is accurately known of the penal law of this great Empire is very small, and Staunton's Translation has

been pronounced nearly useless. It is believed, however, that nothing appears in the new Revised Code of 1875 which forbids domestic service, under conditions similar to those now pronounced by the Supreme Court Judge to be Slavery. The sections quoted by His Lordship (which distribute so and so many blows for each offence) appear to us to refer entirely (1) to the protection of the family against the irregular appointment of unlawful heirs, and (2) to the punishment of kidnappers and others who infringe upon the rights of those who own runaway children or slaves. The law quoted refers to strayed or lost children, to detain whom (instead of reporting to the Magistrate) is an offence; and it will be seen that a distinction is clearly drawn and recognised between the child of a "respectable person" and a "slave." Indeed a careful reading of the 78th section will show that the radical crime of forcibly reducing a child of a "respectable family" the status described as that of "a slave," is, as might be expected,

particularly provided against, and that if the fugitive child—all the sections a custom secured to the Chinese by the refer to this, and form a sort of fugitive law—be a slave, the punishment for sale or detention is less severe. The punishments indeed are fixed, not to put down "so-called slavery," but because the runaways belong to some one else. Some system of "slavery," therefore, is clearly recognised by the law of China, although doubtless the meaning attached to the word is different to that conveyed to an Englishman.

One other point of detail is not represented in a strictly impartial way. His Lordship admits the custom amongst respectable Chinese of obtaining a husband for the girl; but "then it is the custom (he says) that the husband buys her, and her master receives the price always paid for a wife whilst he has received the girl's services for simple maintenance, so that, according to the marriageable excess in the price of the bride over the price he paid for the girl, he is a gainer and the purchase of the child produces a good return." No mention is here made of the outfit provided by the master to the bride, while in every case the respectable master who deals fairly by his servant is not a gainer in the end, from a mone tary point of view, but the reverse.

We must further consider the result of Sir John Smale's declaration on the "slave" question in another article.

# LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next American Mail may be expected her about the 12th instant, by the O. & C

steamer Oceanic.

uai Oct. 3rd, crossed the harbour thi morning at 7.45 for Canton. THE Aquatic Sports will be held to-morro

and Wednesday afternoon, commencing each day at 4 o'clock. THE Slamese barque Gramon has left Iloil

panwood. THE Spanish brig San Lorenzo, Captai Vidarto, left Macila for Hongkong on the

for Hongkong, with 519,000 kilograms a

WE are requested to state that the Inni killings Band will play in the Botar Gardens to-morrow evening, from ha past four to half-past six o'clock.

WE believe that Mr McCallum, the new

appointed apothecary and analyst for t

Government Civil Hospital, is expected

arrive here at an early date. Ar a meeting of the Hongkong Cho Society held this afternoon, the followi gentlemen were elected Officers and Co mittee for the coming season :-- Presider Colonel Hall, R.A.; Secretary, Mr. Wheeler; Treasurer, R. Lyall; and Mes T. G. Williamson, J. Noble, and A. List

Rev. Hugh Ritchie, missionary of the Et lish Presbyterian Mission at Taiwan, announced just before the departure of Albay from that port. It was also kno that the Captain of the Adelina and Maria had been exonerated from blame, for loss of his ship, by the Consular Court.

THE steamer Gravina brings news that steamer Diamante had been quarantined Manila for fourteen days. This measure seems, was considered necessary by authorities there in consequence of the that three Japanese were passengers by steamer, and in spite of a clean bill health having been granted by the Spar Consul at Hongkong. It is expected the Diamante will be back here in at eight or ten days, eight days of her quar tine having already expired.

THE following "Reuter," taken from N.-C. Daily News of 2nd inst., gives n about the Ameer Yakoob Khan which have not yet received :--

Bombay, 30th Sep The Ameer Yakoob Khan, with his and an escort, have arrived at the Bri Camp, at Euchi. Cabul is in a stat

the Khyber Pass. The Ghilgais and Mongols have attacked

General Roberts on the Kushi road. Mr Palgrave is appointed the new Resident at Siam.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. C. Daily News, writing from Tientsin, on the 24th Sept., ваув 🦳

H.M.'s Vigilant has been unfortunate in breaking her rudder, we are told, and being compelled to return to Taku. The Swinger went down and brought Admiral Coote to Tientein, which place he reached on the 22nd. The Vigilant seems to be too long a vessel for this crooked stream.

THE Yokohama Nichi-nichi Shimbun, accord ing to a translation in the Jopan Herald, says our silver yen, being now at par with Mexican dollars, the Finance Department is going to send 800,000 yen to the Mitsui Bank, a similar amount to the First National Bank, 200,000 yea to the Second National Bank, and 500,000 yen to the Hongkong and Shanghai and the Oriental Banking Corporation each, the total being 1,800,000 yen. The Department is also issuing yen notes to the amount of 6,000,000 yen.

### SUPREME COURT. IN ORIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Si. John Smale)

Monday, Oct. 6.

"SO-CALLED DOMESTIC SLAVERY.

BIR JOHN SMALE ON BLAVERY IN HONGKONG -SLAVERY IN EVERY FORM DECLARED ILLEGAL. -- ALL SLAVERY TO BE PUT DOWN BY THE PROPER OFFICERS.

February, 1841, by which the free exercise Five prisoners were placed in the dock for of their religious rites, ceremonies, sentence, having been severally convicted at these Sessions, of kidnapping a child, of detaining two children with intent to sell them, and of selling and purchasing a child for the

The Chief Justice, on taking his seat this

purpose of prostitution. morning, said :-· On the Criminal Calendar for September, 1879 three cases now by adjournment come on for the Court top pass sentence on the prisoners convicted. Case No. 1, R. v. Lee A Kau, convicted on the 18th of September last of having (first count) feloniously and unlawfully and by fraudulent means enticed away one A Ngan, a child under the age of 14 years, to wit 8 years, with intent thereby to deprive one Au A Ho of the possession of such child on the 21st August, 1879, and (second count) having feloniously detained the same child in the same manner. Case No. 6, R. v. Tsang Sz Tau and U Ain, convicted on the 23rd of September last on four counts of (1) having detained against his will a boy named Ho Po Sing with intent to sell him in this colony on the 30th May, 1879. (2) Fraudulently detaining boy at same time with intent to sell "(3 and 4) Like charges as to a boy Yenng Shang. Case No. 9, R. v. A To and Li A Kak, convicted on the 20th September last, as to Keung A To,

of having purchased a female child named Tiu Heng for the purposes of prostitution in this Colony on the 4th March, 1879, as to Li A Kak of having sold the same child for the same purpose at the said time. Various causes have occasioned delay in passing sentence, of which I will only refer to one: the gravity of the fact that these and other cases have recently brought so prominently to the notice of the Court that two specific classes of slavery exist in this Colony to a very great extent, viz., so-called domestic slavery and slavery for the purposes of prostitution. The three cases now awaiting the sentence of the Court are specially provided for by ordinances of 1865 and 1872. prohibiting kidnapping and illegally detaining men, women, and children, and no difficulty ever arose in my mind as to the grimes of which these prisoners are severally convicted or as to the sentences due to such crimes, and there is no question as to crimes or punishment of cases where women are smuggled into brothels, some licensed and others unlicensed or otherwise dedicated to immoral purposes. But the enormous extent to which slavery in this Colony has grown up has called into existence a greatly increasing traffic, especially in women and children. The number of Chinamen in this Colony has increased and is increasing rapidly, whilst their great increase in wealth has fostered licentious habits, notably in buying women for purposes sanctioned neither by the laws nor customs on the mainland. hold in my hand a placard in Chinese. torn down from the wall of the Central School, Gough Street Steps in this city. The translation appears at length in the Hongkong Daily Press of August 15th. 1879. The purport of that translation is shortly that the advertiser one Cheong "has a purchased slave girl named Tai Ho aged 13 years." After a full description of the girl a reward is offered in these terms:alf there is in either of the four quarters any worthy man who knows where she is gone to and will send a letter he will be rewarded with four full weight dollars, and the person detaining the slave will be rewarded with fifteen full weight dollars." These words are subsequently added, "this is firm

and the words will not be eaten." I recent-

ly spoke in reprobation of slavery from this

Bench, and in consequence of my remarks a

gentleman who tore down this placard gave

it to the Editor of the Daily Press, and in a

letter in that paper he stated that such

placards are common and that he had torn

down a hundred such placards. Has Cuba

or has Peru ever exhibited more palpable.

more public evidence of the existence of

in my hand proves that slavery exists in

this Colony? The notices have been posted

in a most populous neighbourhood and have

been in all probability read; they ought to

have been, they must have been read by

scores of our China Policemen. Important

as this Colony is politically and commer-

cially, it is but a spot in the ocean; its

the Isle of Wight is about 56 miles. The

cultivated land on this island may be to the

barren waste about one half per cent., and

anarchy, and the cholera has broken out in | child aged 13 against provisions of Ordinance No. 4 of 1865, Sections 50 and 51, to imprisonment with hard labour for 18 months. It appeared that a respectable tradesman in Kowloon gave \$171 for the child and detained him until the friends came from Canton and claimed the child, and then as against the relatives he claimed a right to

detain the child even against his relatives from whom he had been kidnapped. the other case I sentenced a poor, miserable woman for having stolen a female child aged 9 years under Ordinance 4 of 1865, Section 51, to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. It appeared that one Lenng Atuk, the concubine of a compradore in this colony, bought this child for \$53 and kept her shut up in a room\_till the child, looking out of the window upstairs, saw her relative, and she was got back only through the intervention of the police. In each of these cases the child kidnapped was bought recklessly by the man and the woman on a guarantee by the sellers, much after the fashion a guarantee given on the sale of a horse that it was not stolen, each indifferent as to how possession of the child had been obtained. In each of these cases I requested the prosecution of these wellto-do persons, purchasers of these human chattels, who had bought these children, whose money had occasioned the kidnapping just as a receiver of stolen goods buys stolen property without due, or any, inquiry to verify the patent lies of the vendors. have reason to believe that H.E. the Governor was desirous that my request should, if proper, be complied with, but on reference to former cases it appeared that a former Attorney-General had found that the system had been almost if not altogether unchecked for many years past, and that in particular\_ when His Excellency had desired to enforce the rights of a father to recover his child he was not disposed to enforce that right because the father had sold that child.

On that precedent and on the other pre-

cedents, also mainly in reliance on two

proclamations dated the 1st and 2nd

social customs was promised to the Chinese (but this was temporary only "pending Her Majesty's future pleasure") the Administrator of the Government in the absence of the Governor was advised not to prosecute these two persons. In one of the cases at these Sessions now before me, it was in evidence that Pao Chee Wan, a very respectable a man in this colony, took the child three years ago in pledge for \$50 and she remained ever since the servant of Chan Atsoi, one of the few respectable real first wives living in this colony, till she beat the child, who ran away and then was kidnapped. I took the responsibility to direct the Acting Attorney-General to prosecute this man and his wife. The responsibility rests on the Attorney-General, and on him alone, as the law officer of the Crown, to institute and prosecute proper proceedings. I anderstand that this Chinese gentleman and lady have left the Colony; their absence is to be regretted, as it prevents the trial of a test case not unfavourable to those who contend that domestic slavery as it exists in Hongkong is an institution which ought not to be put down. In this case I consider the service was really domestic, the wife being at its head. Time was when the coolie trade was said to be not illegal. Since the Kwek Asing case in 1871 no one has confor kidnappers the right to kidnap men, women, or children, or to buy them, or to detain them when bought with notice of the

The views put forth in this Colony compel me his own image and breathed into him the breath of life—eternal life. It does so happen that this Christianity is the law of England, of this Colony, and modern European philosophy in its own refined language teaches much the same doctrine of men's equality with man, only (as it assumes) on a rather more subtle hypothesis. Well content as I am and as Judge must be with the law of the land, I must enswer the question, area is about half that of the county of Is it possible that such a being as man can ac-Eutland; the circumference of this island is cording to law a science of development accalculated at about 27 miles, whilst that of cording to the law A. D. 1871, become ment: in each of the above-mentioned cases slave even by his own consent. I say it is impossible in law, as Sir R. Phillimore. Phill., International Law, Vol. I. p. 816, has said there is no agrarian elavery here in nearly currence but too long for full quotation,—" Of the total absence of farms, and on this dot | this great truth its isound has at last gone out in the ocean it is estimated that the slave into all lands and its voice unto the ends of the population has reached 10,000 souls! I first | world." A man can no more, as I infer from became fully alive to the existence of so- the same high authority, by contract be author called domestic slavery in this colony at the rized to take the liberty than to take the life of Original Sessions in May last on the trial of another. The proposition long ago enunciated two cases. In one case I sentenced two | by Locke (who was in almost a minority of one in poor, miserable women for detaining a male | his time), a proposition now universally accepted

in morals, appears to me to flow from the first shall be equally liable to be punished as child. The child belonged to my mother principles of English law as they have been above mentioned, but if only guilty of dedeveloped at the present time. "French law is . taining the same for a short time the punishthe same as English law as to the right to personal liberty. En France quiconque a mis le pied dans ce royaume cet gratifié de la liberté,'"

became the Common Law of England that seller and the amount of the pecuniary con- in mitigation. You have only said whoever breathes the air of England cannot sideration shall be forfeited to government, those things which show that your heart be a slave. I must however go back to but when he or they are found to have been low is as hard as when you took that 1771, when Granville Sharpe brought the unacquinted therewith they shall not be | child. The sentence on you is that you be question before the Court of Queen's Bench. liable to punishment and the money shall be imprisoned for two years with hard labour, In Somerset's case, Lord Mansfield said that restored to the party from whom it had been | and kept in solitary confinement for a period there were 14,000 or 15,000 negroes claimed received. After reading these extracts from as slaves then residing in England, va- the Penal Code of China, an old Code revised lued at £700,000 at that date. The de from time to time, (I quote from the last tacto existence of slavery in England at revision made in 1875 and published in 1877) that date was somewhat similar to the de I cannot see how if can be maintained that facto state of slavery here as to the number any form of slavery was ever tolerated by of slaves and alleged hardship to slave-hold- law in Hongkong as it de facto exists here, ers. He saw the difficulties, the disorgan- or how the words of the two proclamations ization, the ruin which must follow his of 1841 could be said to bear the colour of decision, but he said fiat justitia ruat cœlum; tolerating slavery under the English Flag and the Court unanimously decided that, in Hongkong. It is to me clear that the notwithstanding the promises which had Queen's Proclamation of 1845, which I have been given to the Jamaica Planters by already quoted at full, declared slavery former Governments, that they might bring absolutely illegal here. their slaves to England and take them | In conclusion I affirm that to sell or to back to Jamaica, relying on which they had buy or to hold or detain a man a woman or brought their slaves to England, that the a child as a slave or as property is absolutely Law overrode all such promises, that they prohibited by the Law of England, which could not be taken back, that they were free. law is imported into and forms the substance The golden words of Lord Mansfield were of the Law of Hongkong by virtue of Orthese,—"The state of slavery is of such a dinances 6 of 1845 and 12 of 1873. I hold nature that it is incapable of being intro- it to be contrary to the public morals which duced on any reasons moral or political but form a part of that law, and that it ought only by positive Law. . . . It is so odious to be put down. As at present advised I that nothing can be suffered to support it, believe that the law as it exists is strong but positive Law." This is the language more than a century since uttered by no soft-hearted humanitarian, but by the Conservative Tory, the greatest Chief Justice of

| England, whose fame Junius assailed and whose library the mob burnt at a time when the slave trade flourished and slaves in the colonies were bought and sold in England. I quote from 20 State Trials, p. 82. Resting on that decision and relying on very many other grounds I am clearly of opinion that slavery, however mild, however much consented to by the slave himself or his parents, or for however limited a period, is contrary to, that it is prohibited by the Common Law of England. In the Colonies slavery never existed except under positive

enactment authorising it. Has it ever been tolerated in Hongkong? I emphatically answer, Never. The two proclamations of T841 have already referred to, are governed by the words "pending Her Majesty's future pleasure," in the 2nd of the two forming one proclamation. Her Majesty was pleased to constitute this as a Crown Colony with a Legislative Council, and with these proclamations present to their minds the first Ordinance of the Legislative Council No. 1 of 1844 was an ordinance to define the Law relating to slavery in Hongkong. Well, it was a clumsy piece of legislation. It was passed on February 28th, 1844, and it was disallowed by the Queen, of which notice was published in the Colony on the 24th of January 1845, probably as soon as it was possible in those days, and on the same day a proclamation was issued in these

Whereas the Acts of the British Parliament for the abolition of the slave trade and for the Abolition of Slavery extend by their own proper force and authority to Hongkoug, this is to apprise all persons of the same and to give notice tended that it is legal. No one now claims | that these acts will be enforced by all Her Majesty's Officers, Civil and Military, within this

What becomes of the argument in favour kidnapping for any purpose. No one now of slavery in any form founded on the claims the right to purchase or detain proclamations read with this proclamation? females for immoral purposes. But it is said | I ask a further question, have all Her Mathat what is called domestic slavery, as it | jesty's Officers Civil and Military enforced exists in Hongkang, is mild, and it is said | these acts within this Colony? I think to be the opinion of a gentleman of great | they have not; I confess that I have not. experience in Chinese that as it exists here | Our excuse has been in the difficulty in it is not contrary to the Christian religion, enforcing these acts, but mainly in our and that it is as general a fashion for Chi- ignorance of the extent of the evil. What nese ladies in Hongkong to purchase one or is our duty now that we know that slavery more girls to attend on them as it is for in its worst as in its best form exists in this have intended to affirm I may briefly state English ladies to hire lady's maids, and that | dot in the ocean to the extent of say 10,000 the custom is so general that it would be slaves—a number probably unexceeded withhighly impolitic, if not impossible, to put | in the same space at any time under the down the system. It may be that slavery British Crown, and so far as I believe, the as it exists in the houses of the better classes only spot where British Law prevails in in Hongkong is mild and that custom among | which slavery in any form exists at the prethe better classes renders servitude to them | sent time? But can Chinese slavery as it | a boon as long as it lasts. It is, I believe, | de facto exists in Hongkong be considered an admitted duty that when the young girl a Chinese custom which can be brought grows up and becomes marriageable she is | within the intent and meaning of either married, but then it is the custom that the of the Proclamations of 1841 so as to be must be restored to liberty, and the sold this fighting took place. The prisoner had husband buys her, and her master receives sanctioned by the proclamations? I assert | child to his parent, as if no money had been | picked up the child which was crying and the price always paid for a wife whilst he that it cannot. I say this, as at present paid, and that the crime in buyer and seller had taken it into the room to lay it on the has received the girl's services for simple advised, in the absence of argument. A must be punished. 2.—That slavery has bed. Then the husband came in, a Malay, maintenance, so that, according to the mar- | custom is "such a usage as by common conriageable excess in the price of the bride sent and uniform practice has become the Colony except by positive law; so said had words and two wounds, slight woulds, over the price he paid for the girl, he is a law." In 1841 there could have been no gainer and the purchase of the child pro- custom of slavery in Hongkong as now set abolished throughout the British Colonies in husband : these were sufficient to cause duces a good return. But the picture has up, for save a few fishermen and cottagers 1833, when England nobly made a present him very great anger. He found a knife another aspect; what—if the master is the island was uninhabited, and between of £20,000,000 as a boon to the slaveholders. In the bed—according to his own statement, brutal or the mistress jealous-becomes of | 1841 and 1844, the date of the Ordinance the poor girl? Certain recent cases show expressly prohibiting slavery, there was no that she is sold to become a prostitute here | time for such a custom to have grown upworse than death to the girl, at a highly express law prohibited by the Royal Pro- 5.—That by the proclamation of the 24th of his wounds. Now, the law was very or at Singapore or in California, a fate often | and Slavery in every form having been by remunerating price to the brute, the master. | clamation of the Queen in 1845, no custom It seems to me that all slavery-domestic, | contrary to that law could, after that date, agrarian, or for immoral purposes comes grow up, because the thing was by express within one and the same category. I law illegal. I go further, and I find that proceed to answer the question, does the law | the penal Law of China, whilst it facilitates | of Hongkong tolerate slavery in any shape? | the adoption of children into a family to keep I believe the whole question rests on up its succession, prohibits by Section 78 by the Queen on every Civil and Military the highest principles recognised by all the receiving into his house by any one of a officer here as if the obligation had been European municipal law. I expressed the person of a different surname, declaring him especially written at length in his commisconclusion to which I had come in 1871. I guilty of "confounding family distinctions," sion or warrant of office. 7.—That these before his Lordship to prove there was no extract the words in which I expressed that and punishing him with sixty blows the laws not having been enforced each officer malice aforethought. The knife produced the British barque Star of China, was charge conclusion from the report of my judgment father of the son who shall "give away" (the has failed in his duty to the Queen, and was not such an one as the prisoner could on the 25th Mar. 1871 in the Kwok Ashing idea of sale seems unknown to Chinese law), that the only excuse that any one of us can have been carrying, it was a table kuife case, from the only book in which it is his son is to be subject to the same punish- urge for such failure in duty is ignorance of such as might be lying about. printed in an enduring form, the American ment. Again Section 79 enacts that who- the existence of the extent of slavery here. State Papers,—"The papers relating to the ever shall receive and detain the strayed or 7.—That it being now patent that there is under obligations to the learned counsel labor. foreign relations of the United States transof the President; Washington, 1871." I child as a slave shall be punished with 100 even 20,000) of slaves in this Colony have defended him was, as he had done, shall sell such child for marriage or adoption into any family as a son or grandson, shall than such placards as the one I now hold Christianity teaches us that God made man in be punished with 90 blows and banishment his ability, must henceforth effectually to attach to any one. He found dispose of a strayed or lost slave shall suffer the punishment provided by the law reduced one degree. If any person shall receive and

the punishment shall be less by one degree

if the fugitive should be found to be a slave.

All fugitives so disposed of shall suffer

punishment one degree less than that in-

ment shall not exceed 80 blows. When the purchaser or the negotiator of the purchase shall be aware of the unlawfulness of the transaction he shall suffer punishment It is unnecessary for me to trace how it one degree less than that inflicted on the do so. You have not said anything

> enough and that its arm is long enough to reach all illegal acts contrary and offensive to public morality or public decency.

The Attorney-General on a former occasion thought fit to press the Court to instruct him how to frame his information in a case which the Court had directed to be prosecuted. The Supreme Court has habitually directed prosecutions in cases in which from what appears in Court it seems to the Judge proper that a special matter should be judicially investigated; this has been very frequently done in cases of perjury, but the Court stops there; the responsibility of proceeding or not proceeding with every case is by law imposed on the public prosecutor.

If the judge directed the frame of the information he would have prejudged the case after framing the prosecution he would be in a sort bound to uphold the information so framed by him, whether right or wrong; he would be at once prosecutor and judge. I add that it is not the duty of the Execu-

tive to direct the public prosecutor what he is to do because the law casts the whole responsibility on the public prosecutor himself. may however say that it is a general proposition that whatever is prohibited by the common law or by express enactment for which no other remedy is provided may be treated as and is a misdemeanor if contrary to public policy or morals. Until it shall be tried and decided whether any particular breach of such prohibition is a misdemeanor it cannot be said to be beyond the reach of the law. If and when any particular breach of the rules of the common law be determined by the verdict of a jury or by judicial decision to be beyond the reach of punishment, but not till then, it may become the duty of the public prosecutor to abstain from prosecuting for it and to ask the Executive to consider whether it would be right or proper to provide a remedy for the LaJavanese) in Lascar Row, concerning a specific breach of the rules of the common woman. ........... were used and the Mally Jude s directive criminal Plosicutions law which the law as it stands shall have came by his death. been shown not to reach. I feel that in what I have said I have but affirmed truisms supported by arguments unnecessarily long and prolix in the estimation of every man in England. What have said has been said to meet arguments. doubts, and difficulties which have paralysed public opinion and public action here, which arguments, doubts, and difficulties are the less easy to combat because they have been rather hinted at than avowed. What thus:-1. That in England, by the Common Law, slavery in every form has always been and is prohibited, that no one can aim about a year. The prisoner gave a difacquire any right over the person of another. that no man can sell his own person into | he parties. He would not, however, go slavery, that a parent has no saleable pro- into this matter of the difference between the perty in his child; moreover, that every | two statments, because whatever relations such sale is nudum factum absolutely void, subsisted between the woman and these two that money paid on any such sale cannot be men he did not think it would very much recovered back; but that the man bought | feet this case. It was perfectly clear that never been introduced into any British | naturally very hot-blooded. The two mea Lord Mansfield. 3.—That all slavery was | were inflicted upon the prisoner by the 4.—That Hongkong became a British Colony | and there was no denial of its truth-and not until 1841, and then slavery had been | two or three rapid cuts appeared to have absolutely prohibited by force of both the been given. This man appeared to have common and the statute law then existing. proved the stronger, and the hasband died

of January, 1845, the Queen promised and | tender to hot blood, particularly in these undertook that the English laws against racesslavery will be enforced by all Her Majesty's officers, Civil and Military, within the weight to the hot blood of a Malay than to that of an Englishman ? Colony. 6.—That the obligation to enforce these laws is, therefore, absolutely imposed lost child of a respectable person and instead now a very great number of slaves (say or the way in which he had defended the of taking it before the Magistrate sell such 10,000: the number has been estimated at prisoner; the best way in which he could blows and 3 years' banishment. Whoever ignorance can no longer be our excuse, but to plead guilty of manalaughter. Looking that all officers of the Queen in this Colony, | dispassio ately at the whole case, he found each in his department and to the best of that perhaps there was not much blame for two years and a half. Whoever shall enforce these laws or fail in the duty im- the prisoner taking the child from the posed on him by the Queen. Of this I feel unree because it was crying in the sitting assured, by his previous acts, that H. E. the | room going m o the bed-room and laying Governor will actively promote all such pro- the child on the bed. Then the husband detain a fugitive child and instead of taking ceedings as will tend to entorce the laws comes in; it is his first visit after a voyage.

> SELLING CHILDREN. - FIVE PRISONERS SENTENCED.

from all slavery.

for his own use as a slave, wife or child, any thing to say why sentence should not be fled, not to have retalisted, not to have such lost, strayed or fugitive child or slave passed on him, said :- I did not kidnep the used a deadly weapon. Suddenly be lost the case at half-past ten to-morrow.

His Lordsbip: But did you not take away without your mother-in-law's leave? Prisoner: The child followed me to the

His Lordship: And you entired it to of fourteen days every three months.

The second case, No. 6 on the c lend w, in which Tsang Sz Tan and U A In were convicted of detailing by fraud and against their will two boys aged 5 and 11 years, was then called.

The first prisoner said :- The child was presented to me to make it my own child. His Lordship: That is no defence, and besi les there is not a particle of evidence of that. The child does not speak you language and has manifestly been brought from a very great distance.

The second prisoner said :- I had nothing to do with "it. I only took the child to apprentice him to be a barber. Nobody saw me doing anything but hawking.

His Lordship: You were seen in possession of the child. (Addressing the first prisoner) :- Your case is one of the wor t I have known. You have brought this child from a very great distance, as is shown by the fact that the boy cannot speak any language known here. In this case there are two children detained. On the first and third counts you are sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for three years on each, contemporaneously. On each of the other counts you will be imprisoned for a year, contemporaneously.

His Lordship, addressing the second prisoner, said: The sentence of the Court on you is that you be imprisoned for eighteen calendar months and kept at hard labour. The case against you is very much lighter than that against the first prisoner; and although there is nothing in your excuse, your possession of the child is a very diff. rent possession from that of the first pri-

The third case, in which Keung Ato and Li Akak were charged, the former with purchasing, the latter with selling a female child for the purposes of prostitution, was then dealt with

said :-- You have been found guilty of having purchased this child for the purposes of prostitution. The sentence on you is that you be imprisoned and kept at hard labour Akak, the semence of the Court is that had but it there you be imprisoned and kept at hard labour for eighteen calendar months.

The second presoner said: 1 presented the child to the first prisoner to be adopted as his own child. His Lordship: Yes, that is a very easy

way out of it, but "adoption" doesn't do.

THE LASCAR ROW TRAGEDY.

Usoop who, charged with murder, when arraigned pleaded guilty to manslaughter, ha plea being accepted by the Crown, was now brought up for sentence. This is the charge arising out of a quarrel between two sea faring men, (I coased a Malay, prisoner

vir Hayller, who appeared for the prisoner, now briefly addressed the Court on his behalf. The prisoner was originalsy indicted for murder; he pleaded guil y cepted by the attorney General. ordship, with the depositions before him. xpressed himself satisfied with that as meeting the circums ances of the case. the case was one entirely of hot blood; here could be no doubt about it. The man who was killed, was, according to the evidence of the first witness, her husband; she had, she said, been married to ferent account of the relationships between

His Lordship: Can I give any more

Mr Hayllar: These people are subject to paroxyams which are rarely met with in Englishmen. Mr Hayllar said he had laid these facts

it before the Magistrates sell such child for against slavery here, so that this Colony He finds his child in this man's hands and a slave he shall be punished with 90 blows may become as free from that taint as any this man himself in his bed-room. They and banishment for two years and a half, other Colony under the British Crown by don't give themselves time to reason fully. Whosever shall sell any such fugitive child enforcing laws already in existence and, if The husband naturally, with or without for marriage or adoption shall suffer the necessary, by passing laws, however string- reason, is very angry; high word arise, and punishment of 80 blows and 2 years' banish- ent, that shall free this Colony effectually the probability is the numbered struck the first blow. The blow struck seems to have been caused by the back of a kaife, and beyond THE CASES OF KIDNAPPING, DETAINING AND all question the husband was at the time armed with a knife, which he habitually carried, and when he was first seen by any The prisoner in the first case (Lee Akau: stranger had that knife in his hand. The a postponement, as the prosecution was not vious offence of the fugitive shall have been ent ong and detaining a child of eight other knife which the prisoner used was the greatest, in which case the severer of years with intent to deprive the lawful manifestly such a knife as he would not the two punishments to which he is liable guardian of the possession of the same), carry with him but had picked up, being at shall be inflicted. Whoseever shall detain called upon to state whether he had any. band. But still his business was to have

his temper, which is not very much to be wondered at. The sentence of the Court was, ni e calendar mo tha' imprisonment with hard labor, which he thought the learned o unsel must admit was a light punishment where life was taken, and in this way; the man had followed the deceased brough the doorway and was therefore the aggressor. Considering the absence of that impenitonce which was implied by a plea of not guilty he would not inflict to servere a sentence.

THEFT BY A CENTRAL SCHOOL BOY AND ANOTHER.

Ho a ' houng and Tam a Kun, convicted of stealing \$90, and a b x, &c., from a mouey-changer's house, were brought up for sentence.

First prismer, described as a school boy, and educated at the Central School, being alled on for what he had to say, said: "I ud not steal the money.

The Chief Justice addressing this prisosay, said he came to day before the Court, fter having been sent back for a very long period, during which he might have hought what it was best for him to but what he had just eaid. he nad shewn how entirely and radically wicked his mind was. He had a cured a sort of position in this shop probably because of his education. He had been educated at the Central School, taught there with all-care; he described himself as a schoolboy now. He had been received into that shop, taken into confidence of the shop-keepers, and tr-ated with great kindness, and that confidence he grossly abused. That he took the keys out of the moneychanger's jacket he (His Lordship) was as confident he was sitting there. That he unlocked the box he was perfec ly satisfied. and that he communicated with a man outside who carried away the money he was equally satisfied. And then he came and rumped up a scandalous story that a respectable man, accountant of a respectable shop, came here to trump up a sto y against him, and had the impudence to say that of ourse the man who stole the money would not say he took it; a w recesse he had seldom seen. The prisoner would sufferthree years' penal servicude, and itis Lordship hoped that by the end of that time the discipline of the gaol would have made him understand that honesty is the best policy," if he did not learn by that time that it was the right thing. Prisoner's friends had had the im-

Addressing the first prisoner, his Lordship | pudence, before sontence was passed, to address H. E. the Governor, seeking for a mitigation of punishment. Second prisoner as I the property was

found in his room, but was not there by his for eighteen calendar months. n you, Li will. Whilst he was out, first prisoner

the Chi f Justice said this was not in accordance with the evidence, he had taken possession of the proper y and the money; he was knowingly in possession of the property and was conceding his possession. His Lordship remarked on the extraordnary fact that men such as the prisoner after being found guilty should still persist in their in ocence: it showed the hardness of their hearts and they should be well. punished. He recognised the difference between the case against this prisoner and as against the orse; toking a favorable view of the case he sentenced him to one year's imprisonment with hard labor.

Me tiayllar, before us Locaship left the Bench, asked to be allowed to say a word with regard to Ju gus directing rimical prosecutions. He was present at the asizes when Mr oupelt, M P. for Lumbeth, in o manslaughter and that plea was ac the witness box omfessed the forgery of his father's will Baron Martin tried the case. and what was done there was that the Judge wat a Kench warrant; he arrested the man himself. e (Mr Hayllar) id not hink there was any further direction then

-His Lordship: That is going a great deal

Mr Hayllar: That seems to me to be the course in England; I think I have seen it in another case. His Lordship said he was much oblig-

ed to Mr Hayllar for bringing the point to his notice; but he was sure Mr Hayllar must often have seen cases in which directions for pros cution had been given by the Julge, more often perhaps than he had him self.

Mr Hayllar: Constantly for perjury, but

not for other offences. His Lordship: Suppose it was a misdemeanour, then a warrant would not be issued; it would be a summons. However. I am satisfied direction to prosecute is constantly being made in England.

Mr Hayllar said he had simply seen the case he referred to, and brought it to his Lordship's notice.

His Lordship was much obliged to Mr Hayllar, because it showed the Court did direct presecutions. The Judge was exactly in this position; he could either issue a summons or a warr int.

> Police Intelligence. (Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.) Monday, Oct. 6th.

This finished the Sessions.

.TIÚAESA Wm. Lushman, 20, a seaman on board car Row on the 5th inst. Fined \$2, and to pay \$2 amends to the complainant, in His Lordship said the Court was really default seven days' imprisonment with hard

> RAID ON A CAMBLING HOUSE, Wong Aleung, 38, a hawker, was charged with keeping a gambling house at No 9 Cheung Kung La e.

P. S. Toomey proved breaking into the house in ques ion with a party of pulsos on the 4th matent and se zion a quantity of gambling apparatus, but was numble to make any acrest M. A. Soul, ohi f click at the Magistracy, to whom the property nelongs, on hearing of the se zure, searched for defendant, (who rented the bouse as a coolir-h use), and isad him arrested.

Fined two hundred dollars, in d fault. lsix mouths' imprisonment with hard labor. Prisoner went to gaol.

> (Before the Hon C. B. Plunket). THE SPURIOUS CASH CASE.

This case was again prought before the Court, when the Orown Solicitor asked for raised by Mr Brereton, who had two imports ant witnesses present and was propared to proceed with the defence.

His Worship ultimately decided to bear

### Intimations.

MITSU BISHI LINE. FORTNIGHTLY COMMUNICATION

YOKOHAMA.

COMMENCING with SATURDAY, the 18th October, and every SECOND SATURDAY-thereafter, at 4 p.m., the Steamship. "NIIGATA MARU,"

"TAKASAGO MARU," Will be despatched for YOKOHAMA via

MITSU BISHI MAIL S.S. Co. September 12, 1879.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1879.

CHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-PANY are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a LIST of their CONTRI-BUTIONS from the 1st January, 1878, to CHARLES HEIDSIECK'S WHITE SEAL, Soap, etc., etc. the 30th June, 1879, in Order that the Portion of the NET PROFITS to be Re- VEUVE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN, Pints served for CONTRIBUTORS may be ar-31st OUTOBER NEXT will be adjusted by the will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE. Secretary.

Hongkong, August 2, 1879.

### FIRST DRAWING.

### Chinese Imperial Government Eight per Cent. Loan of 1878.

NTOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at Par, at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai BANKING CORPORATION in Hongkong and Shanghai, on the Fifth day of October, 1879, when the interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day Drawn at the Office of the said Corporation in Hongkong, in the presence of Mr. HENRY SMITH, Chief Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

## NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN

325 Bonds Nos.:—

		, No. 1	•	
2	783	1520	2219	2909
3	_		· .	•
-5	784	1557	2261	2920
27	$792 \times$	1560	2266	2947
	•			
44	811	1569	$2274^{\circ}$	2952
50	817	1582	2276	2964
_	7.77.7			
64	832	1586	.2285	2976
- 80	845	1587	2291	3022
	_			
91	847	.1609	2297	3032
$102^{\circ}$	853	1612	2305	3035
_				
109	863	1626	2313	- 3037
115	877	-1631	2322	3040
-				
166	$=889 \cdots$	. 1632	2332	3050
180	898	1651	$2355 \pm$	3059
186	$\pm 902$	1655	$2398^{\circ}$	$\sim 3095$
189	911	1656	2408	3107 -
• -				
204	915	1658 -	2110	3117
· 214	-923	1695	2421	3120
223	$925^{\circ}$	1709	2427	3132
236	929	1712	2431	3137
-	,	1728	0459	3138
269	947		2458	
270	-970	1731	-2460	3144
			0404.4	2150
275	972	1738	2494	3150
279	983	1743	2496	3153
<b>2</b> 88	1013	1753	2502	3157
289	1021	1756	2508	3167
	1025	1768	2524	3170
290	_			•
367	1047	1774	2542	3172
368	1070	1796	2561	3177
. –		·		
373	1094 .	1826	2569	3180
397	1105	1831	2582	3182
430	1125	1832	2586	∹3184
470	1128	1836	-2588	3186
			<u>-</u> ·	
482	1147	. 1848	$\bf 2592$	$3190^{\circ}$
498	1170	1851	2620	3203
<b>51</b> 3	1222	1852	2625	3208
<b>51</b> 9	1262	1868	2628	3228
522	1266	1893	2665	3233
568	1271	1902	2667	3236
<b>56</b> 9	1273	1903	2674	3272
571	1278	1909	-2686	3277
572	1308	1944	2695	3282
599	1312	1962	2698	•3299
	_			
602	1322	$1965^{\circ}$	2701	3320
611	1324	1969	2716	3333
		<del>-</del>		
627	1333	1974	2717	3350
647	<b>1</b> 361	2016	2732	3383
650	1987	•		•
659	1367	2030	2737	3416
661	1375	2036	2747	3418
667	1380	2041	2748	3444
	•			
669	1381	2076	2760	3447
695	1385	2092	2777	3456
		•		
697	1392	2101	2792	3462
701	1399	2113	2810	3476
-				•
705	1400	2114	2815	3483
714	1406 -	2116	2830	3488
		_		- 1
<b>715</b>	1421	2120	2833	3490
716	1432	2121	2842	3497
				. – – –
719	1436	2154	2850	3499
723	1 <del>44</del> 0	2160	2852	3501
$7\overline{24}$	1452	2164		
•		•	2859	3511
725	1481	2175	2873	3519
730	1493	2177	2875	
			*	3521
734	1498	2189	2885	3551
743	1500	2192	2897	3553
_				
760	1509	2206	2905	3561
1 .			_	

For Shanghai Taels 500 each = Shanghai Taels 162,500.

For the HONGKONG & SHANCHAI BANKING CORPORATION (Agents issuing the Loan),

H. SMITH, (Signed) Chief Accountant. Countersigned.

A. B. JOHNSON, Notary Public, Honekong.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1879.

### CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT LOAN 1878.

THE COUPONS falling due 5th October current of the above LOAN, together with the BONDS DRAWN for Redemption, will be Paid at the Office of this CORPORATION on and after MONDAY, 6th Instant.

Hongkong, October 4, 1879.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents Issuing the Loan, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

for Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., 13 QUEEN'S ROAD, AND 22 PRAYA, Beg to direct special attention to their well selected Stock of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s "CARTE BLANCHE." TEIDSIC & Co.'s MONOPOLE. Pints and Quarts. DOLPHE COLLIN'S BOUZY assorted. CABINET. TUMM'S (Jules) CHAM-

Pommery

 $A_{ND}$ C RENO'S CHAMPAGNE.

IVI PAGNE, Pints and Quarts.

NEYEN'S (BODEN)
BOUZY, Pts. & Qts. LIXTRA SEC, Quarts. Pints and Quarts.

and Quarts. ranged. Returns not rendered prior to the THEOPHILE ROEDORER & Co.'s VER-ZENAY MOUSSEUX, Pts. & Qts. Company, and no Claims or Alterations | KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE, Pints and Quarts. MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

> OUTLER PALMER & Co.'s CHA-TEAU MOUTON.

JORMONT, Pints

AND Quarts.

INAUZAN (CHATEAU), Pints and Quarts. L'RMITAGE LUDON.

HIBŒUF (CHATEAU), Pints & Quarts. CHATEAU LAROSE (CURCIER AND ADET'S), Pints and Quarts CHATEAU LAFITE, Pints & Quarts. IRES GRAVES, Pints and Quarts. BREAKFAST CLARET, Pts. & Qts. OLD INVALID CLARET. ST. JULIEN, &c., &c. BREAKFAST CLARET.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

# BURGANDY, HOCK, SHERRIES,

Chablis bertin. (White), Liebfraumilch, Niersteiner. Hockheimer. Steinberger Cabinet, Rudesheimer Berg, Koninin Victoria Berg, Cha-Yquem, Grand vin, Haut Santerne, Marsala, Saccone's Pale Dry White Seal Sherry, Yellow Seal Amontilado Sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.'s Sherry, Invalid Port (1848), Hunt's Port.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS

and 8 star HENNESSY'S BRANDY, LA GRANDE MARQUE BRANDY, CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s BRANDY, Rouyer Guillet & Co.'s BRANDY, 1 to 4 stars, Finest Old Bourbon WHISKY, highly recommended, Kinahan's LL Irish WHISKY, JAMIESON'S Irish WHISKY Royal GLENDEE WHISKY, AVH GIN SWAINE BOORD and Co.'s OLD TOM GIN, LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE, Green and Yellow; MARAS-CHINO DE ZARA, CURA-CAO, Pints and Quarts; ANGOSTURA, BOKER'S and ORANGE BITTERS, &c., &c.,

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

BASS' ALE bottled by CAMERON & SAUNDERS, Pints and Quarts. GUINNESS'S STOUT bottled by E. & J. BURKE, Pints and Quarts. PILSNER & ST. PAULI BEER Quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE AND PORTER, the Gallon. Fine ALE bottled by MacE, F. & Co. ALE AND PORTER in Bulk, (HHDB. & Kilderkins).

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

# ÆRATED WATERS.

SODA WATER, LEMONADE,

TONIC WATER,

SARSAPARILLA, &c., &c., &c.

Finest Stock of CIGARS, CAVITE CHEROOTS, PRINCESA CHEROOTS, PRINCESA CIGARS, VEGUEROS, &c., &c. All Specially Selected. CABLE COIL TOBAČCO (Very Fine), EM-PRESS OF INDIA,

AND BEST

NAVY.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S,

MOIR'S, AND AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD STORES. SHIPS' STORES of every Description. HEMP, and COTTON, CANVAS. RUSSIAN, MANILA, and WIRE ROPE. SAIL-MAKING, and RIGGING promptly executed.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. Hongkong, September 20, 1879.

### Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

### GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

HE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY. the 7th October, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,-

1 case Woollen Shawls, assorted. All Wool Flannels, Tweeds, Meltons,

200 doz. White Huckabuck Towels. 2 cases Gilt Buttons. Kerosine Hanging Lamps, gilt and

 ${f decorated.}$ Table and Hand Lamps, etc. 150 boxes Candles. 5 cases English Hams.

10 cases American Codfish. An Invoice of Assorted PERFUM ERY, Glycerine Soap, Brown Windsor

5 cases Chassepot Rifles. 5 cases Lances.

An Invoice of LEFAUCHEUX REVOL-VERS (7, 9 and 12 milimetre), Central Fire Revolvers with Amunition, com-

60 drums Hubbuck's Pale Boiled Linseed Oil. 20 drums Hubbuck's Turpentine.

25 cases pints Norwegian Beer. Russian Rope, 3 stranded, assorted

10 cases Liqueur Glasses. Assorted Glassware, Crockery-ware, etc., etc.

40 cases French Brandy. 50 cases Boord's Old Tom.

Morton's Oilman's Stores. India Rubber SHEET PACKING, and Tuck's PATENT PACKING, assorted sizes. An Invoice of TOYS, Fancy Vases,

Flower Pots, Porcelain and Gilt Boxes, Musical Toys. 30 doz. Gauze and Merino Undershirts.

12 boxes English Crown Window Glass.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery. G. R. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Oct. 4, 1879.



MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & VI Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on

# FRIDAY,

the 10th day of Oct., 1879, at 11 A.M., at HER MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE STORES, Queen's Road East,—

The following Unserviceable GOVERNMENT\_STORES:-Blankets, Brass, Canvas, Copper, Cordage, Rugs, Cast and Wrought Iron; Leather, Cotton, Linen and Woollen Articles; Water-proof Coats, Steel, Timber, Tin, Zinc, Casks, Packing Cases, one Hospital Marquee, Great Coats, Iron Stoves, Barrels Cement, Porter Hogsheads, Brass Taps, and various Miscellaneous Articles.

Terms of Sale.—As customary. J. MOORE, A.C.G.,

Com. Gen. of Ordnance, China. Ordnance Office,

Hongkong, Oct. 3, 1879.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUC-TION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY. Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Offices addressed to the Collector of Custion in Premia for LIFE Insurance in Gallons daily. The Property is of a most toms, San Francisco. valuable nature, comprising THREE! PIECES of GROUND close to the or Passage, apply to the Agency of the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PRE-MISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILLS, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FIT-

TINGS. For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,

Solicitors, Supreme Court House,

Hongkong. Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

# Not Responsible for Debts.

Aleither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:-

ALEXANDER YEATS, Canadian ship, Capt. . W. Dunham. -P. & O. S. N. Co. KIRK AND, British barque, Captain T. Colledge. - Wieler & Co. WM. H. DEITZ, American barkentine,

Capt. Endicott. - Chong Woo. PATTERDALE, British steamer, Capt. W. E. Bentley. - Jardine, Matheson & Co. H. UPMANN, German barque, Captain H. G. Weber. Eduard Schellhass & Co.

Milily.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, 2 cases Woollen Mits and Gloves, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON; VIA BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM KHIVA, Captain G. LEE, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 11th October, at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed vid Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to A. MolVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, September 24, 1879.

### NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS. STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

FOINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSHILLES;

ALSO. PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 18th October, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. TIGRE, Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above Cargo and Specie will be registered for

London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe. Shipping Orders will be granted until

oc7 Noon Cargo will be received on board until A p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 17th October, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are reouired. For further particulars, apply at the ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

# Occidental & Oriental Steam

Hongkong, October 1, 1879.

Ship Company. TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

THE GORRHOTION WITH PER CENTRAL and INION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING

# ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

KAILROAD COMPANIES

THE S. S. GAELIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, October 22nd, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and furope.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 21st October. PAROEL PAUKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-

SAGE TICKETS. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's

For further information as to Freight Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. H. M. BLANCHARD,

Acting Agent. Hongkong, September 27, 1879.

# Intimations.

NOTICE. RESIDENCE Wanted by the 31st

A Instant. The Caine Road or that NEIGHBOURHOOD preferred. Apply to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LTD. Hongkong, October 1, 1879.

# DENTAL NOTICE.

TAR. ROGERS will visit Shanghai during the Summer Months, leaving Hongrone on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November. Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the New YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. ARNHOLD; KARBERG & Co.

SHIPPING. A gente, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1879.

TO ECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

Intimations.

NOTICE.

TRROM the 1st of October, DR EASTLACKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, Queen's Road Central, over the MEDICAL HALL

Hongkoug, September 23, 1878.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COM PANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS of 1879.

CHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-PANY are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRI-BUTIONS for the YEAR ending December 31st 1878, and for the SIX MONTHS from January 1st to June 30th 1879; in Order that NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship the DISTRIBUTION of the Portion of PRO-FITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted by the Company and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

> General Managers. Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

\_\_JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSO-CIATION.

NOTICE.

TN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTERN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED. payable at our Office on and after the 15th Instant.

Policyholders are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions. By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

To Let.

STORAGE.

1 OODS RECEIVED on STORAGE in J GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms. Apply to

Hongkong, August 9, 1879. TO LET.

G. R. LAMMERT.

FIRST-CLASS GODOWN on the Praya. Apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 28, 1879. TO LET.

GRANITE GODOWNS. MEYER & Co. Apply to Hongkong, July 25, 1879. oc18

"ROSE VILLAS"-FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to BONHAM ROAD.

SHARP & DANBY. No. 6, Queen's Road Central, late Mesars E. D. Sassoon & Co. Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET. HOUSE No., 7, PEDDAR'S HILL. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

# Insurances.

Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

TNSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

TNSURANCES against FIRE granted at L Current Rates. Considerable Reduc-MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. T/ANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PERMANENT RESERVE......Tls. 230,000 SPECIAL RESERVE FUND......Tls. 206,370 Total Capital and Ac.) CUMULATION, 25th } .....Tls. 856,370

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)......Tis. 420,000

April, 1879......) Directors. F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman. M. W. Boyd, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE-SHANGHAI. Messes RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

C. LUCAS, Esq. S. D. WEBB, Esq.

LONDON BRANCH. Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq.,

8. St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C. Policies granted on Marine Risks to all Life parts of the World. Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest possis or any other information, apply on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROPITS

of the Underweiting Business will be

annually distributed among all Contributors

paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co. Agente.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879.

# insurances.

OHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.) NOTICE.

DOLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the nett amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH. Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by Royal Charter and

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

Special Acts of Parliament. ESTABLISHED 1809.

oc31 THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20

> Agents. Hoogkong, July 6, 1875.

per cent.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned, Agents for the above L Company, are prepared to grant In

MELOHERS & Co.,

COMPANY. THE Undersigned are prepared to gran Policies against Fire to the extent d \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods store

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE

Discount of 20% on the Premia. NORTON & Co., Agents.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE-HONGKONG. GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports A China and Japan, and at Singapor

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insuran granted at the rates of Premium current

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

Agenta for the above Corporation s prepared to grant Insurances as follows: Marine Department.

Fire Department. current rates. A discount of 20 % allow Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeds HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF

Capital of the Company £1,000,000Sterli of which is paid up £ 100,000 ,, Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000

Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shangt and Hankow, and are prepared to gr Insurances at current rates. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co

COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to gr POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE Buildings or on Goods stored therein, Goods on board Vessels and on Hull Vessels in Barbour, at the usual Tes

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STEELING

Proposals for Life Assurances will be ceived, and transmitted to the Direct for their decision. If required, protection will be granted

For Rates of Premiums, forms of ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

of Business in proportion to the Premium Printed and published by Gro. Mon Barn, at the China Mail Office, No.

Wyndham Street, Bongkong.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

GILMAN & Co.,

surances at current rates.

Agents, Royal Insurance Company Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

therein, at current local rates, subject to

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

Saigon and Penang.

the above mentioned-Ports. NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

His Majesty King George The First A. D. 1720. # HE Undersigned having been appoint

Policies at current rates payable elil here, in London or at the principal Po of India, China and Australia. Policies issued for long or abort periods

£5,000 at reduced rates. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

> MANCHESTER AND LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1824.

£ 250,000 Annual Income THE Undersigned have been appoin Agents for the above Company

Hongkong, October 15, 1868. LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

(FIRE AND LIFE,)

and Conditions.

first class Lives up to £1000 on a Sin

Agents, Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

10080

Secretary.